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WOODCOCK WASHBURN LLP (MICROSOFT CORPORATION)			EXAMINER	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/806,020

Applicant(s)

BIRRELL ET AL.

Examiner

Joseph Pan

Art Unit

2135

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 30 August 2007.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 and 22-36 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 and 22-36 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 22 March 2004 is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

1. Applicant's response filed on August 30, 2007 has been carefully considered. Claims 1-9, 12, 16-20, 22, 26, 28, 29, 31-34 and 36 have been amended. Claim 21 has been canceled. Claims 1-20, 22-36 are pending.

Claim Objections

2. Claim 12 objected to because of the following informalities: Claim 12 contains the following statement: "Processing the digital object in response to receiving the REJECT response". However, the specification states that "removing the digital object if a REJECT response is received from the at least one cancellation server." (see page 6, paragraph [0013] of specification).

Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 1-20, 22-36 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Juels et al. (U.S. Patent No. 7,197,639 B1) in view of Landsman et al. (U.S. Pub. No. 2005/0055410 A1), hereinafter "Landsman".

Referring to claims 1, 28, 36:

i. Juels teaches:

A cancellation server of a digital delivery system, the cancellation server communicatively coupled to at least one database, and configured for executing the steps of:

receiving an identifier associated with a cryptographic puzzle attached to a digital object intended for delivery to a recipient (see figure 2, element 270 'communicate verification of the correct results of the task'; column 19, lines 38-47 'Note that to prevent an adversary from using the same solved puzzle for multiple allocations, the server 120 must ensure that only one slot in B is allocated for each request M.sub.i. One way to accomplish this is to let some unique identifier derived from M.sub.i.sup.1 [i.e., request] be associated with the slot allocated for M.sub.i. On receiving a correctly solved puzzle corresponding to M.sub.i, the server 120 checks that no slot has been allocated for it already. One means of enabling a rapid search for already-used identifiers would be to assign slots through bucket hashing on identifiers.'; column 7, line 59 – column 8, line 26; and column 17, lines 59-65, of Juels);

Validating the identifier by verifying that the identifier does not exist in the at least one database (see column 16, lines 25-27 'In an another embodiment, the server 120 does not accept more than one or more than a limited number of solutions to a particular puzzle from a client 110.', of Juels); and

Upon validating, canceling the cryptographic puzzle and storing in at least one database, an entry comprising the identifier or information derived from the identifier (see figure 2, element 280 'validate verification of the correct results of the task'; column 19, lines 38-47; and column 7, line 59 – column 8, line 26, of Juels).

Juels disclose searching for already-used identifiers in a database [i.e., "bucket hashing on identifiers"]. However, Juels does not specifically using the term database.

ii. Landsman teaches a method of managing electronic messages wherein Landsman discloses the database (see page 4, paragraph [0042] of Landsman).

iii. It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of Landsman into the method of Juels to couple the cancellation server to a database.

iv. The ordinary skilled person would have been motivated to have applied the teaching of Landsman into the system of Juels to couple the cancellation server to a database, because it's well known in the art that the database can store and keep track of information. Therefore Landsman's teaching could enhance Juels's system.

Referring to claims 2-3:

Juels and Landsman teach the claimed subject matter: a cancellation server for canceling cryptographic puzzles (see claim 1 above). They further disclose transmitting a response (see e.g. figure 5, element 295 'communicate negative response allocation acknowledgment' of Juels).

Referring to claims 4, 29:

Juels and Landsman teach the claimed subject matter: a cancellation server for canceling cryptographic puzzles (see claim 1 above). They further disclose the timestamp (see figure 8, element 510 'time stamp' of Juels).

Referring to claims 5, 30:

Juels and Landsman teach the claimed subject matter: a cancellation server for canceling cryptographic puzzles (see claim 1 above). They further disclose the range of values (see column 11, lines 46-57 of Juels).

Referring to claims 6, 34:

Juels and Landsman teach the claimed subject matter: a cancellation server for canceling cryptographic puzzles (see claim 1 above). They further disclose verifying that the identifier does not exist in the at least one database (see column 16, lines 25-27; and column 19, lines 38-47 of Juels).

Referring to claim 7:

Juels and Landsman teach the claimed subject matter: a cancellation server for canceling cryptographic puzzles (see claim 1 above). They further disclose the hashing (see column 3, lines 12-16 of Juels).

Referring to claims 8, 31:

Juels and Landsman teach the claimed subject matter: a cancellation server for canceling cryptographic puzzles (see claim 1 above). They further disclose the second server (see column 3, lines 54-62 of Juels).

Referring to claims 9, 32:

Juels and Landsman teach the claimed subject matter: a cancellation server for canceling cryptographic puzzles (see claim 1 above). They further disclose the database (see page 4, paragraph [0042], lines 3-8 of Landsman).

Referring to claims 10, 33:

Juels and Landsman teach the claimed subject matter: a cancellation server for canceling cryptographic puzzles (see claim 1 above). They further disclose the network (see column 2, lines 30 of Juels).

Referring to claims 11, 35:

Juels and Landsman teach the claimed subject matter: a cancellation server for canceling cryptographic puzzles (see claim 1 above). They further disclose the email (see column 1, lines 39-47 of Juels).

Referring to claim 12:

i. Juels teaches:

A puzzle checker for use in a digital delivery system, the puzzle checker communicatively coupled with a cancellation server, and configured for executing the steps of:

transmitting to the cancellation server, an identifier associated with a cryptographic puzzle attached to a digital object (see figure 2; element 270 'communicate verification of the correct results of the task'; column 19, lines 38-47 'Note that to prevent an adversary from using the same solved puzzle for multiple allocations, the server 120 must ensure that only one slot in B is allocated for each request M.sub.i. One way to accomplish this is to let some unique identifier derived from M.sub.i.sup.1 [i.e., request] be associated with the slot allocated for M.sub.i. On receiving a correctly solved puzzle corresponding to M.sub.i, the server 120 checks that no slot has been allocated for it already. One means of enabling a rapid search for already-used identifiers would be to assign slots through bucket hashing on identifiers.'; column 7, line 59 – column 8, line 26; and column 17, lines 59-65, of Juels, emphasis added); and

receiving a REJECT response from the cancellation server as a result of the identifier being already present in a database of the cancellation server (see figure 5, element 285 'reject verification of the correct results of the task'; and column 16, lines 25-27 'In an another embodiment, the server 120 does not accept more than one or more than a limited number of solutions to a particular puzzle from a client 110.', of Juels, emphasis added); and

Processing the digital object in response to receiving the REJECT response (see column 13, lines 31-45 of Juels).

Juels disclose searching for already-used identifiers in a database [i.e., "bucket hashing on identifiers"]. However, Juels does not specifically using the term database.

ii. Landsman teaches a method of managing electronic messages wherein Landsman discloses the database (see page 4, paragraph [0042] of Landsman).

iii. It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of Landsman into the method of Juels to couple the cancellation server to a database.

iv. The ordinary skilled person would have been motivated to have applied the teaching of Landsman into the system of Juels to couple the cancellation server to a database, because it's well known in the art that the database can store and keep track of information. Therefore Landsman's teaching could enhance Juels's system.

Referring to claim 13:

i. Juels teaches the claimed subject matter:

A puzzle checker for verifying solutions to cryptographic puzzles (see claim 12 above). However, Juels does not specifically mention removing the object.

ii. Landsman teaches a method of managing electronic messages wherein Landsman discloses the removing an object (see page 1, paragraph [0016], lines 8-10 of Landsman).

iii. It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of Landsman into the method of Juels to add the feature of removing an object.

iv. The ordinary skilled person would have been motivated to have applied the teaching of Landsman into the system of Juels to add the feature of removing an object, because when the server rejects verification of the correct results of the task and communicate negative resource allocation acknowledgement to the client (see figure 5, elements 285, 295 of Juels), the original client's request (see figure 5, element 230 'communicate resource allocation request of Juels) need to be removed from the server.

Referring to claim 14:

Juels and Landsman teach the claimed subject matter: a puzzle checker for verifying solutions to cryptographic puzzles (see claim 13 above). They further disclose the filtering (see page 1, paragraph [0010] of Landsman).

Referring to claim 15:

Juels and Landsman teach the claimed subject matter: a puzzle checker for verifying solutions to cryptographic puzzles (see claim 13 above). They further disclose the modification (see column 22, lines 8-11 Juels).

Referring to claim 16:

Juels and Landsman teach the claimed subject matter: a puzzle checker for verifying solutions to cryptographic puzzles (see claim 13 above). They further disclose verifying whether the solution solves the puzzle, and processing the object (see figure 2, elements 280 'validate verification of the correct results of the task', 290 'allocate resource and communicate resource allocation acknowledgment', of Juels).

Referring to claim 17:

Juels and Landsman teach the claimed subject matter: a puzzle checker for verifying solutions to cryptographic puzzles (see claim 13 above). They further disclose the timestamp (see figure 8, element 510 'time stamp' of Juels), and the threshold range of time (see column 13, lines 40-41 'within time T' of Juels).

Referring to claim 18:

Juels and Landsman teach the claimed subject matter: a puzzle checker for verifying solutions to cryptographic puzzles (see claim 13 above). They further disclose the hash of the identifier (see column 19, line 47 'hashing on identifiers', of Juels).

Referring to claims 19-20:

Juels and Landsman teach the claimed subject matter: a puzzle checker for verifying solutions to cryptographic puzzles (see claim 13 above). They further disclose the recipient computer and the intermediate server (see figure 1A, element 12, 'recipient computer', 16 'recipient server' of Landsman).

Referring to claim 22:

- i. Juels teaches:

A puzzle creator for generating cryptographic puzzles for use in a digital delivery system, the puzzle creator configured for executing the steps of:

generating an identifier (see figure 8, element 530 'other data' of Juels);

generating a timestamp (see figure 8, element 510 'time stamp' of Juels);

generating a cryptographic puzzle using the identifier and timestamp (see figure 8, elements 540 'input crypto function', 560 'output crypto function' of Juels); and

computing a solution to the cryptographic puzzle (see column 17, line 59-column 18, line 7 of Juels).

However, Juels does not specifically mention attaching the puzzle, solution, timestamp and identifier to the object.

ii. Landsman teaches a method of managing electronic messages wherein Landsman discloses attaching the authentication certificate to an electronic message (see page 2, paragraph [0020], lines 1-5 of Landsman).

iii. It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of Landsman into the method of Juels to attach the puzzle, solution, timestamp and identifier to the object.

iv. The ordinary skilled person would have been motivated to have applied the teaching of Landsman into the system of Juels to attach the puzzle, solution, timestamp and identifier to an object, because the client and server communicate with each other during the session (see e.g. figure 4), it's well known in the art to piggyback [i.e., attach] the puzzle, solution, timestamp and identifier to an object, such as a response from the server to the client.

Referring to claims 23-24:

Juels and Landsman teach the claimed subject matter: a puzzle creator for generating and solving cryptographic puzzles (see claim 22 above). They further disclose the string (see figure 7, element 700 'k-bit substring' of Juels).

Referring to claim 25:

Juels and Landsman teach the claimed subject matter: a puzzle creator for generating and solving cryptographic puzzles (see claim 22 above). They further disclose the computing (see figure 7, element 560 'output crypto function' of Juels).

Referring to claim 26:

Juels and Landsman teach the claimed subject matter: a puzzle creator for generating and solving cryptographic puzzles (see claim 22 above). They further disclose receiving a request and transmitting the identifier, timestamp, puzzle and solution to the sender (see figure 2, element 230 'communicate resource allocation request', element 240 'communicate computation intensive task' of Juels).

Referring to claim 27:

Juels and Landsman teach the claimed subject matter: a puzzle creator for generating and solving cryptographic puzzles (see claim 22 above). They further disclose receiving from the sender (see figure 2, element 240 'communicate computation intensive task' of Juels).

Response to Arguments

5. Applicant's arguments filed on August 30, 2007 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicant argues:

"Applicants respectfully traverse the Office Action assertion because the motivation that has been provided to combine Landsman with Juels is inadequate." (page 2, last paragraph, Applicant's Arguments/Remarks)

Examiner maintains:

Juels teaches a method for protecting a server from connection depletion attack via generating a puzzle and a puzzle solution in "Referring to FIG. 7, the puzzle generator 130 (FIG. 1) first generates the puzzle data 550, of length L bits, which

constitutes an entire puzzle solution." (see column 15, lines 5-7 of Juels, emphasis added).

Landsman also teaches using the puzzle and the solution in "The challenge messages 44 may comprise any of a variety of instructions, puzzles, or other information that can cause a properly configured sender computer 10 to perform actions that result in the generation of correct responses 46 [i.e., solution]." (see page 4, paragraph [0048], lines 1-5 of Landsman, emphasis added).

Therefore, Landsman's teaching could enhance Juels's method.

Applicant argues:

"For example, the Office Action fails to disclose anticipatory art for the steps of: "querying the at least one database with the identifier;" the step of "canceling the intended recipient's puzzle;" and the portion that cites "the entry comprises the identifier or information derived from the identifier." (page 3, 2nd paragraph, Applicant's Arguments/Remarks)

Juels discloses in column 19, lines 38-47 that "Note that to prevent an adversary from using the same solved puzzle for multiple allocations, the server 120 must ensure that only one slot in B is allocated for each request M.sub.i. One way to accomplish this is to let some unique identifier derived from M.sub.i.sup.1 [i.e., generating a puzzle identifier] be associated with the slot allocated for M.sub.i. On receiving a correctly solved puzzle corresponding to M.sub.i, the server 120 checks that no slot has been allocated for it already. One means of enabling a rapid search for already-used identifiers [i.e., querying for a puzzle identifier in the database] would be to assign slots through bucket hashing on identifiers [i.e., hashing on puzzle identifiers to build a database]." (emphasis added).

Juels further discloses in column 16, lines 25-27 that "In an another embodiment, the server 120 does not accept more than one or more than a limited number of solutions to a particular puzzle from a client 110." (emphasis added).

On the other hand, Landsman discloses the deletion functionality [i.e., cancelling] in "If the system does not receive a satisfactory response, the system may delete or otherwise process the electronic message." (see page 1, paragraph [0016], lines 8-10 of Landsman).

Therefore, the combination of Juels and Landsman disclose "querying the at least one database with the identifier;" the step of "canceling the intended recipient's puzzle;" and the portion that cites "the entry comprises the identifier or information derived from the identifier."

Applicant argues:

"While Landsman's database pertains to a list of senders, Applicants' database of claim 1 is associated with identifiers pertaining to cryptographic puzzles." (page 3, 3rd paragraph, Applicant's Arguments/Remarks)

Juels discloses in column 19, lines 38-47 that "Note that to prevent an adversary from using the same solved puzzle for multiple allocations, the server 120 must ensure that only one slot in B is allocated for each request M.sub.i. One way to accomplish this is to let some unique identifier derived from M.sub.i.sup.1 [i.e., generating a puzzle identifier] be associated with the slot allocated for M.sub.i. On receiving a correctly solved puzzle corresponding to M.sub.i, the server 120 checks that no slot has been allocated for it already. One means of enabling a rapid search for already-used identifiers [i.e., querying for a puzzle identifier in the database] would be to assign slots through bucket hashing on identifiers [i.e., hashing on puzzle identifiers to build a database]." (emphasis added).

Therefore, Juels discloses a database of claim 1 associated with identifiers pertaining to cryptographic puzzles.

Conclusion

6. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office Action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

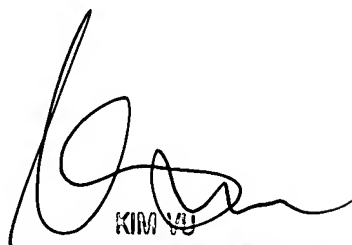
A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Joseph Pan whose telephone number is 571-272-5987.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Kim Vu can be reached at 571-272-3859. The fax and phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 571-272-2100.

Joseph Pan
November 16, 2007



KIM VU
SENIOR PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2100